AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of the claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Canceled)

2. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim [[1]] 27, wherein the steps of applying and drying the material liquid is performed with use of material liquid containing a same reagent for each of the reagent layers.

3. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim [[1]] 26, wherein the ~~steps~~ process of applying and drying the material liquid is performed 2-200 times.

4. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim [[1]] 26, wherein the material liquid ~~applied for each of the reagent layers~~ contains 0.1-60wt% of the reagent.

5. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim [[1]] 26, wherein the ~~base plate comprises a~~ reagent holding portion is formed as a recess

including a bottom surface and a side surface,

wherein the reagent member is formed in contact with the bottom surface.

6. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim 5, wherein the material liquid applied ~~to an area of~~ the bottom surface is spaced from the side surface by a constant distance.

7. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim 6, wherein the distance between the side surface and the ~~area applied with the material liquid~~ reagent member is no smaller than 0.1μm.

8. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim 5, wherein the reagent holding portion has a depth of 50-200μm.

9. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim 5, wherein the recess has a volume of 0.05-5μL.

10. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim ~~[[1]]~~ 26, wherein the material liquid is applied ~~to form each of the reagent layers~~ with use of an inkjet-type dispenser.

11. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim 10, wherein the dispenser is designed to dispense a droplet of 10-2000pL,

wherein the dispenser is used for applying the material liquid ~~to form each of the reagent layers~~ in a manner such that a plurality of droplets are attached to ~~an application target~~ the reagent holding portion of each base plate forming area.

12. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim ~~[[1]]~~ 26, wherein an amount of the material liquid applied in each ~~step~~ time of applying the material liquid is 1-200nL.

13. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim ~~[[1]]~~ 26, wherein the material liquid applied ~~for each of the reagent layers~~ in each time is dried by supply of heat energy.

14. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim 13, wherein the heat energy is supplied by utilizing radiant heat applied from above the applied material liquid.

15. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim

13, wherein the supply of heat energy is attained by holding a heat source in contact with ~~a rear~~ the reverse surface of the ~~base~~ aggregate plate.

16. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim [[1]] 26, wherein a thin layer having a thickness of 0.1-5.0μm is formed ~~at each two steps~~ in each time of applying and drying the material liquid,

wherein ~~each of~~ the reagent ~~layer~~ member formed by the plurality of ~~steps~~ times of applying and drying the material liquid has a greater thickness of 1.0-50.0μm ~~upon completion of the reagent member forming process~~.

17-24. (Canceled)

25. (Currently Amended) The method ~~of manufacturing an analytical tool~~ according to claim [[1]] 27, wherein the intervening water-soluble separation layer is made of carboxymethylcellulose.

26. (New) A method of manufacturing analytical tools, comprising:

preparing an aggregate plate including a plurality of base plate forming areas that are divisible by cutting along predetermined cutting lines, each of the base plate forming areas being formed with a reagent holding portion on an obverse surface of the aggregate plate, the

aggregate plate also having a reverse surface opposite to the obverse surface;

forming a reagent member in the reagent holding portion of each base plate forming area by repeating a plurality of times a process of applying a material liquid containing a reagent and drying the applied material liquid;

attaching a cover sheet to the obverse surface of the aggregate plate for covering the reagent holding portion of each base plate forming area to provide an analytical tool collection; and

cutting the analytical tool collection along the predetermined cutting lines for providing a plurality of analytical tools corresponding to the plurality of base plate forming areas.

27. (New) The method according to claim 26, wherein the reagent member formed in the reagent holding portion of each base plate forming area includes a stack of at least two reagent layers separated by an intervening water-soluble separation layer, each of the reagent layers containing a reagent that reacts with a specific component contained in sample liquid and is different from a reagent contained in other reagent layer,

wherein each of the reagent layers is formed by performing a plurality of steps of applying material liquid containing the reagent alternately with a plurality of steps of drying the applied material liquid, and

wherein the reagent layers separated by the intervening water-soluble separation

layer are aligned with each other in a direction perpendicular the base plate.